

FORUM: Social and Cultural Committee

QUESTION OF: Combatting the Decline of Basic Immunization Around the World

SUBMITTED BY: The Kingdom of Sweden

SIGNATORIES: The United Kingdom, Republic of France, Constitutional Emirate of Kuwait, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Peru, Dominican Republic, United States of America, The Kingdom of Morocco

The Social and Cultural Committee,

Noting with deep concern, the reemergence of several preventable by vaccine diseases, especially measles cases in Europe, which have hit a record high, according to the World Health Organization (WHO); more than 41,000 people have been infected in the first six months of 2018, leading to 37 deaths. Last year there were 23,927 cases and the year before 5,273,

Acknowledging the misinformation that the anti-vax movement has spread across the globe, resulting in the reemergence of measles across Europe and North America,

Alarmed by the rise of measles in Ukraine, due to lack of vaccinations, resulting in 115,000 cases reported in 2017 and 40 confirmed measles deaths,

Emphasizing the diseases that have become extinct because of vaccinations, such as the extinction of smallpox in 1980 and the recent decline of polio going from 350,000 people infected per year to 187 confirmed cases in 2012,

Highlighting the 3 million lives saved each year from HPV, influenza, polio, measles, tetanus, and rotavirus vaccines,

Recognizing countries that have not enforced mandatory vaccines due to reliance on the individual's sense of responsibility to society to promote good public health and countries that do not require vaccinations due to religious and personal freedoms,

1. Hopes to decrease the number of preventable deaths from lack of vaccinations from 1.5 million annually to 500 thousand annually in the span of 10 years with actions such as but not limited to:
 - a. Educating all citizens to be pro-vaccines through the explanation of the major benefits

- b. Encouraging the use of immunizations throughout both more developed countries (MEDC) and less developed countries (LEDC)
 - c. Assisting LEDC with the safe and efficient production and distribution of vaccines;
- 2. Endorses the recommended usage and practice of vaccinations in UN members that are traditionally against or hesitant to accept vaccinations such as Russia and Ukraine;
- 3. Calls upon further cooperation between religions and governments to inoculate and protect against preventable diseases that the Global Islamic Advisory Group (IAG) has shown with their stance for polio eradication and religious leaders denouncing violence against health workers involved in polio vaccination campaigns;
- 4. Recommends a global education plan to inform the public of vaccination such as but not limited to:
 - a. Social and traditional media campaigns to spread awareness of the truth of vaccines and their effects.
 - b. Vaccines and their impact on health
 - c. Advertisements for vaccination locations and benefits
 - d. Advertisements may be in the form of:
 - i. Video Ads
 - ii. Posters
 - iii. Social Media Posts and Hashtags
- 5. Urges implanting more strongly recommended vaccines for countries in the UN, including but not limited to the MMR vaccine, the Polio vaccine, the Tetanus vaccine, the Pertussis vaccine, the Diphtheria vaccine, and the Rabies vaccine;
- 6. Demands transparency within important topics to make the public aware, such as:
 - a. Ingredients in vaccines
 - b. Effects of vaccines
 - c. Possible side effects;
- 7. Promotes the understanding of exemptions from vaccines due to:
 - a. Religious reasons
 - b. Personal beliefs
 - c. Medical Reasons;
- 8. Urges the UN to make vaccines more easily accessible to struggling nations through NGOs and the World Health Organization supporting the health of the developing world;
 - a. Supporting countries experiencing natural disasters in order to promote general health in countries in times of turmoil
 - b. Establishing centers to distribute vaccinations in countries that are unable to produce vaccines;
- 9. Condemns the misrepresentation over vaccines by some media such as but not limited to:
 - a. Rates of Autism becoming higher due to the unrevealed side effects of certain vaccinations,

- b. The lack of diagnosing children before the 2010s made it hard to know the real estimate,
 - c. Children with autism gain more benefits now than other conditions, that makes doctors opt to diagnose them with autism instead of any other mental disability
 - d. Dangerous reactions to vaccines due to unknown allergies;
10. Draws the attention to the great efforts by the WHO, such as:
- a. The Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP)
 - b. The spreading of awareness of the different vaccines required by children
 - c. Production and development of vaccines by UN
 - i. WHO will set up production and development facilities for vaccines
 - ii. UN will distribute produced vaccines for free to LEDC;
11. Requests the building of a hundred new vaccination camps all over the world, specifically in:
- a. Locations of lower vaccination rates include, but are not limited to the Central African Republic, Lesotho, Afghanistan, Senegal, and Libya:
 - b. Or close by to safe zones to ensure no threat is posed by any criminal/terrorist organization.
12. Further recommends the creation of more volunteer programs sponsored by the UN, within which:
- a. Volunteers will be sent to more underdeveloped regions
 - b. The main purpose is to help regions improve on the area of sanitation and vaccination
13. Encourages investments in new antibacterial methods such as but not limited to:
- a. New Antibiotics for, but not limited to:
 - i. E.Coli
 - ii. Clostridium Difficile
 - iii. Gonorrhea
 - b. Bacteriophages to help kill bacteria more efficiently such as:
 - i. E.Coli
 - ii. Vibrio
 - iii. Streptococci
 - c. Biochemical machines such as but not limited to:
 - i. Molecular drills that have proven to be successful in the defeat of “superbugs” or drug-resistant bacteria
 - ii. CRISPR-Cas9 that has the ability to change genes within a bacteria, which can take away their resistance.
 - d. Combatting the creation of new superbugs:
 - i. Providing education to doctors to not overuse antibiotics for viral diseases
 - ii. Instruct doctors of new techniques for the treatment of diseases
 - iii. Restricting the use of super antibiotics in livestock production.

